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TO : TIC

REPORT NO. : TIC-309

FROM : JEW

DATE : 5 APR. 1967

A journal with good content in Arab circles -
Yasser Arafat requests that the following information be forwarded to you.

MIFTI'S POSITION IN PALESTINE.

Sources: A) Members and co-members of Arab Office, plus young liberal or leftist Arabs associated in general with TUFIF NAJAL, Mayor of Jaffa, or with educational scholars: (e.g. HABIB MANSI of Nablus, now with Arab Office, Jerusalem, formerly secretary of Palestine Arab Workers in Nablus; SAHIR SHAWKI, formerly with Arab Office in Washington, now attorney in Haifa - he was once Muhsin ALAMI's partner in Jerusalem; HASSAN KHANINI, with Arab College in Jerusalem). B) also associations with HABIB SHAWKI and JAMIL SHAWKI; C) also with JACOB SHAWKI, assistant to the Jewish Agency's Arab expert, Saadq.

1. All sources agree that Mifti's position is strong with Palestine Arabs as a whole, though C says this support is purely political and does not imply support at cost of serious interference with life. Sources in category A generally oppose Mifti except as symbol of national aspiration, and consider that he and Arab Higher Committee do not pay any attention to improvement of social, agricultural or economic conditions of people, concerning themselves only with politics and that 1) largely in terms of their own interests and 2) ineffectively.

2. Mifti's closest advisers and confidants. There are two schools of thought on this: One (including some under A and Source C) say that closest advisers are JAMIL SHAWKI and HABIB GHOURI. They list also Muafif SHAWKI, son of the Mifti's sister, IBBATI SHAWKI, another nephew of Mifti, and a member of AHC, and HABIB SHAWKI AND SHOUK, another member of AHC. Neither JAMIL or GHOURI is thought to be very able, and GHOURI is particularly criticized, his honesty questioned, his ability regarded as sub-par. Source C states flatly that GHOURI is working for CIA. Rumors to this effect are not uncommon among Arabs as well, and GHOURI is also rumored to have been involved in a noisy incident from which Mifti's influence extricated him. The second school of thought which seems better informed and comes largely from Group A, includes MANSI, SHAWKI, HABIB himself and other younger Arabs discontented with present leadership but observing it closely. Connections with well-placed British officers support many of their conclusions. This school holds that the Mifti, who is notoriously distrustful and suspicious, has no confidence in JAMIL SHAWKI, partly because he is MUHSIN ALAMI's brother-in-law. They say that although JAMIL's health is indeed bad, it was not ill health that kept him from attending May session of UN. Mifti didn't want him to go, preferred to send Henry QATAMI, whom he knew to have no political ambition. He also sent Ghouri, not because he thinks highly of him or trusts his judgment, but because he is sure of his own hold over Ghouri. These sources regard GHOURI as a dishonest bungler, but say definitely that he is not a CIA agent. The Mifti's only trusted advisers, with the possible exception of HABIB SHAWKI, are HABIB and SHOUK, they say.

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